



NEW SERIES,--NO. 13.]

OXFORD, OHIO, SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1829.

[VOLUME.]

TERMS:--Published weekly by WARD & BISHOP, from the Erodelphian and Union Literary Societies' Press, of Miami University,--At Two Dollars per annum, if paid within two months; Two Dollars fifty cents, if paid within eight months; after that period Three Dollars. For six months, One Dollar twenty-five cents, in advance. All kinds of produce, will be received in payment of subscription. Persons who procure five subscribers, and remit Ten Dollars, will be entitled to a sixth copy gratis.

#### JURIES.

A rule for a new trial was lately granted in the English Court of Exchequer, on the ground of misconduct in the Jury. The case was one which involved the validity of a marriage. After the Jury had been locked up together, the officer in attendance learned, by listening to their discussions, that they were equally divided in opinion. They discussed the matter, on a second division, they stood even to five. One wanted to toss up a penny, but this was rejected. Another proposed to draw straws. Silence followed, for some minutes, and then voices were heard, exclaiming, "There, then, is for the plaintiff."--The Jury then knocked, and, going into Court, gave their verdict. This took place on Saturday night, when these twelve good men and true, expected to be kept locked up till Monday morning, in case they could not agree before midnight.

We annex the commentary of the MONTHLY CHRONICLE on this proceeding:--"It seems very hard on Jurors that they should be obliged to perjure themselves in all cases where opposite convictions are entertained, by one part giving way to another, and that evidence should be received as to any of the various devices by which they determine among themselves which should give way. If it be urged that drawing lots may have the effect of making the minority give way to the majority, we answer, that the law considers it of no consequence whether the minority yield to the majority or the majority to the minority, otherwise it would be declared that the verdict should be determined by the majority.--It not unfrequently happens that an obstinate fellow, who makes nothing of a long fast, will

conquer the whole of his brother jurors and consequently force them to perjure themselves. The law, by requiring unanimity, thereby declares itself indifferent to all but the fact of obtaining a verdict; and the *quo modo*, seeing that conviction is out of the question, seems really in any case not necessary to be known. In Ireland we believe it was the long approved practice to produce unanimity by boxing; and an obstinate fellow, under such circumstances soon found it convenient to give in. Drawing lots is not only an improvement upon boxing; but in the opinion of many, we suspect, would be deemed an improvement if made universal in law suits. The difference between the present mode of conducting a law suit and having recourse at once to lots, is, that in the former there is the same uncertainty as to result, with great delay, and a heavy expenditure superadded. At present it seems to be understood that there is in general no law applicable to the case the law suit is commenced, and that the object of the judicial inquiry is to enable the Judge to make the law at the expense of parties. Drawing lots would at once put the belligerents out of pain. But because drawing lots might be advantageously resorted to in the very outset, it does not follow, when the Jurors are enclosed, that they should not then have recourse to it. At all events, we should think it incumbent on those who object to jurors who disagree having recourse to the measure, to point out another more rational. When conviction cannot be obtained, there must be some mode of discovering who are to give way, and when the giving way is to take place."

A young man well educated, according

to Locke should learn one or more trades or mechanical arts, and especially to attach himself to the practice of a trade or profession of his own choice. At first it is necessary to direct the capricious humour of children towards objects which may be useful to them. The languages, and sciences are not the only things worthy of the attention of men; the art of painting and turning; of tempering iron and working it; joinery, gardening, agriculture; and, in a word, all the arts which supply the wants of society require that they should enter into our plan of education. Secondly, the exercise which results from manual labor, or from the practice of trade, is favorable and almost necessary to health, especially to a man who lives in a class of society who are enfeebled and corrupted by the enjoyments of luxury. Our scholars moreover before they apply themselves to science or to business, and before leading studious and a sedentary life, will have need of giving relief to their minds by some useful and agreeable relaxation, or by some corporeal exercise, fitted to preserve the health and strength. The knowledge of a trade is essentially united with physical education, inasmuch as it strengthens the body, and increases its power and activity; with intellectual education, inasmuch as it develops the understanding; with moral education, as it makes a man free and independent. The instructor, or one of the sub-tutors placed over them, could easily spend an hour every day in the shop in which they work, either to animate them by their example, or to offer them that of an intelligent workman empowered to direct them. We have supposed that we have at our disposal all the suitable means to unite around our school-

ars every thing necessary for our plan of education.

#### PROCESS OF LUXURY.

The following account of an auction sale in Paris is taken from a late German paper:

Mile. Sontag sold at public auction part of the presents, which she had received at Paris and London in the course of the two last years. They consisted of—1700 heavy gilt china cups and saucers, 13 silver coffee sets, 28 china sets, 7 laides' watches with diamonds, 31 do. without diamonds, 2200 dozen gloves, 24,000 ells linen cambric, 1130 baskets champagne, 540 small gold ornaments, consisting of rings, bracelets, &c. 77 of her own likenesses, and two reams of paper, filled with poetry in praise of her. The proceeds of the whole amounted to 300,000 francs.

#### BUNKER HILL MONUMENT.

The committee of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, in its address calling for additional contributions, gives this account of what has been done, and what it is their design to do:—The monument will be the *highest of the kind in the world*, and only below the height of the Egyptian Pyramids. It will form when completed an obelisk thirty feet square at the base, and fifteen at the top. It will consist of eighty courses of our Quincy granite, each course two feet and eight inches in thickness.—The whole height when laid, will be two hundred and twenty feet. No traveller will then enquire for the battle ground. The monument will endure till the foundations of the earth itself are shaken. Our descendants in the remote ages, will have this perpetual memorial before them, of the virtues and valor of their ancestors, and of this ever-enduring memento of the price and value of liberty. The whole quantity of stone necessary to complete this work is 6,700 tons. Of this quantity twenty-eight hundred tons are already laid in the 14 first courses, and five hundred tons are already dressed on the hill, being the quantity required for five courses, and with that already laid, making more than half the quantity necessary for the whole structure. Twelve hundred tons are already split out in blocks to dimensions for the various parts of the monument, at Quincy, and have been placed in situations where they can be best hammered. The remainder twenty-two hundred tons can be split from the quarry in ninety days, for three thousand dollars; considerable progress

has been made in preparing the ledge for this purpose. The Committee continued the work as long as they considered themselves justified, and only ceased at the hill, on the first of September, and on the seventeenth of January at the quarry."

*Daily Chron.*

#### DEATHS BY CONSUMPTION.

By the official report of mortality in the city of Philadelphia during the last year, 1828, we find that the total number of deaths was 4,292, which happened by 125 different diseases or accidents; and out of these, as usual, the single disease of Consumption forms the largest item, being 581, or nearly one-seventh of the whole. But if we add the other diseases of the breast, more or less connected with it, which are stated at 180 for inflammation of the lungs, 13 do. of the breast, 46 dropsy of the breast, 38 atrophy, &c. we have an addition of 227 cases; making together 808 cases, or nearly one-fifth of the whole number.

Thus it appears that nearly one in five individuals is still doomed to die in this city of this awful disease; and the same proportion, more or less every where else!

This plague of our country is therefore a constant, perpetual epidemic, by far worse than the yellow fever, which appears only once a while, at distant periods. Yet Philadelphia is a very healthy city, since the yearly deaths of only 4292 in a population of over 160,000, are only 1 in 40; while many cities average 1 in 32, or even 30 and 28. This is further proved by the great excess of births over deaths. The births in 1828 were 7,200 or nearly 3000 over, and 75 per cent. excess, while many cities of Europe average only from 20 to 25 per cent. excess.

#### BIBLE ANECDOTE.

A lady in Bristol, (Eng.) deeply impressed with the importance of the Bible Society, determined to make personal application in its behalf to an elderly gentleman of her acquaintance, who possessed much wealth but never contributed to objects of this nature. She was told by her friends it would be in vain, but this did not shake her resolution. She called and presented the case, exhibiting all the documents calculated to promote her object. They produced no impression. She then reasoned with him, but without effect. At length she asked him the question, "Have you a Bible sir?" "Yes," "what would induce you to part with it?" "I would not part with it upon any consideration."—"Sir," said she, "there are thou-

sands in this land who are destitute of that which you profess to prize so highly. A trifling portion of your property would supply a fellow-creature with the book which you would not part with on any consideration." This appeal produced the desired effect. The gentleman however concealed his feelings, and simply asked, with an air of indifference, "What do you think I ought to give?" Supposing that he was balancing between a small sum and an absolute refusal, she replied, "We receive any sum, Sir, however small."—He then went to his bureau, took a bag of guineas and began very deliberately to count them upon the table—one, two, three, four, and so on. After he had proceeded some time in this way, the lady, presuming that he had forgotten the subject on which she came, and was engaged in other business, ventured to interrupt him with the remark that her time was precious, and that if he did not intend to give, she begged to be informed that she might solicit elsewhere.—"Have patience for a few minutes," he replied, and proceeded, till he had counted seventy-three guineas. "There Madam," said he, "there is one guinea for every year that I have lived, take that for the Bible Society."

#### LONDON NEWSPAPERS.

To give an idea of the immense circulation and patronage of the London Morning Chronicle, it is stated, that Mr. Clement the proprietor, paid the last year *fifty-three thousand five hundred pounds sterling* for stamps and excise duties for the Chronicle and his three weekly papers. For every paper issued four pence stamp duty is paid to government, besides 10s. excise duty on each ream of paper thus used. Every advertisement pays 3s. 6d. excise duty.

#### IMPORTANT INVENTION.

A machine has been lately invented in Troy, New-York with which one, can make in one day, a ton of spikes; by the old method no more than fifty or sixty lbs. could be made! These spikes are not cut across the grain like cut nails, but the rod is drawn out, and the spikes by a strong pressure, cut off lengthwise.

Every man is in danger of becoming a drunkard, who is in the habit of drinking ardent spirits on any of the following occasions:

1. When he is warm. 2. When he is cold.—3. When he is wet. 4. When he is dry. 5. When he is dull. 6. When he is lively. 7. When he travels. 8. When



he is at home.—9. When he is in company. 10. When he is alone. 11. When he is at work. 12. When he is idle. 13. Before meals. 14. After meals.—15. When he gets up. 16. When he goes to bed. 17. On holidays. 18. On public occasions. 19. On any day—or, 20. On any occasion.

## MOVEMENTS IN CANADA.

Our British neighbours, it appears very evident, are unusually active in making warlike preparations. The Canadian Militia are undergoing a thorough and rigid discipline: the erection and improvement of fortifications are in rapid progress, and the celebrated warrior chief, Brandt, accounts say, has received orders from the head-quarters to enrol and report the number of warriors which the Indian tribes can furnish. The Governor of New Brunswick, declared in his speech to the Legislature, "that the British government had taken measures for arming the whole body of militia of that province." Report says, a vessel lately arrived at Quebec loaded with arms and ammunition.

## BOAT BUILDING.

Cleared from the port of Mendville the last floating boat, the Ann Eliza. All the materials of which this boat was built, were growing on the banks of French Creek on the 27th ult. On the 28th she was launched, and piloted to this place before sunset by her expert builders, Messrs. Mattox and Towne. Her cargo consisted among other things, of 300 reams of crown, medium and royal patent straw paper, and patent book and pasteboards: and left this place on the 30th ult. for Pittsburgh, with about twenty passengers on board. *Niles Register.*

For the Register.

## THE WEATHER.

"Good morning, sir"—"a very pleasant day this"—"quite disagreeable weather"—"a bracing air"—we have a prospect of rain; don't you think so?"—One of these, or some similar expression, is almost sure to be the ordinary salutation of every passing acquaintance to whom you tip your beaver or offer a shake of your hand. Men, women, and children, with here and there perhaps some odd fellow for an exception, appear to be universally endowed, in addition to their other faculties, with this propensity to act as thermometers, barometers, and weather-gages.

The weather!—why it is difficult to conceive how society would be able to exist and carry on its intercourse without it.

It is a passport to good company—the prologue of more solid conversation. It gives ease to the awkward and embarrassed, and serves as an introduction to the bashful and timid. By resorting to it, the silly may, for a season, conceal their folly; and the wise will enjoy the theme as a relaxation from severer thought. Adopting for it with a little variation, Say's definition, or rather description, of money, it is the oil that greases the wheels of polite commerce, and gives the requisite ease and facility to its movements.

Nor is it strange or unaccountable to me that men should be so exquisitely sensible to the changes that are operating in the element in which they are immersed—and should note so particularly the state of that by which they are so materially and constantly affected; for I must be allowed to think that the mind is influenced by the operation of external causes to a greater extent than is generally believed or conceded. Frivolous and unmeaning then as the remarks upon this common topic may at first thought appear, when considered more closely their importance must rise in our estimation. They are not always to be set down as the offspring of unthinking levity, or the betraying tokens of intellectual vacuity, but deserve rather to be considered as the spontaneous effusions, the unrestrained utterance of thought in unison with surrounding nature. There is a dependence of the feelings on the temperament of the physical system—a sympathy between the mental perceptions and the appearances of nature, that causes the spirits to rise and fall with the mercury of the baroscope. Who is there that has not acknowledged the depression of soul, that has not felt the loneliness of heart that a dreary day brings with it? and what must be the native dulness of that mind which does not spring joyously upward to meet the returning sunshine, and feel its powers expanded as though an oppressive weight were removed. We seem to feel within the inspiring and invigorating influence of the warm beams as they are reflected from every object. The calm quiet that prevails around, when the elements are sleeping induces a like serenity in the atmosphere of the mind. The gloom of nature throws a shade upon her immaterial as well as her material works.

It is unnatural to strive against this influence:—there is a harmony between the visible and invisible worlds that cannot brook a discord. It is felt in the variety of affections that each recurring day brings with it; it is known in the changeable hue of our most ordinary feelings. We

recognise it in the busy workings of our minds; we observe its effects on others. —Point me out a man who can be always cheerful under a murky drizzling sky, and then—but not till then—will I show you one who will be moping and melancholy in a clear and frosty morning.

And this influence may be traced to higher things—from impressions to results; it mingles with weightier acts of life—the fair and the dark of human conduct. There is something in physical nature—in her lovely aspects, and her sunny smiles—in the still hush of the calm, and the soft whisperings of the breeze—in the fearful gathering of the lurid clouds—in the quick passage of the blast—in the far heard muttering of the coming tempest, in the glare of the lightning, the pealing burst, and the dash of the descending torrent, to which we are seemingly led, by a law of our nature, to refer the decision of our purposes, and to ask for an approval of our deeds. The heart that is secure and happy in the rectitude of its intentions, or that rejoices in the consummation of its benevolent designs, dwells with a complacency, nigh akin to devotion, on the contemplation of nature in her serene moods, or rises and swells with high and deep though unutterable feelings when the storm is in its grandeur; while the soul plotting guilt looks with a jaundiced eye and blunted perceptions on the forms and shades of surrounding loveliness, or shrinks trembling and cowering under the threatening scowl of reproving heaven. The very changes of the seasons light and darkness, morning and evening, have each its peculiar inspirations and each its appropriate accompaniments of action. I am perhaps not singular in the opinion, that the fear of detection is an inducement little less powerful in prompting rogues to make the night the scene of their depredations, than is the conviction that darkness only has congeniality with their pursuits. What I mean is, that if they could commit a crime with equal impunity at any time during the twenty-four hours, they would by preference choose midnight; and for the same reason that an honest man would take the broad day for the witness of his deeds.—Were I destined in life to do one, and but one, glorious act, I would rather that the time should be amid the convulsions of a storm—and I would be almost tempted to strike from the list of my friends one that could babble and prate of trivial things when the thunder was pealing in the heavens.

"The weather is quite changeable now."

INAUGURAL ADDRESS, DELIVERED BY  
GENERAL ANDREW JACKSON

On being sworn into Office, as President of the United States, on the 4th of March, 1829.

Fellow-Citizens—About to undertake the arduous duties that I have been appointed to perform, by the choice of a free people, I avail myself of this customary and solemn occasion, to express the gratitude which their confidence inspires, and to acknowledge the accountability which my situation enjoins. While the magnitude of their interests convinces me that no thanks can be adequate to the honor they have conferred, it admonishes me that the best return I can make, is the zealous dedication of my humble abilities to their service and their good.

As the instrument of the Federal Constitution, it will devolve on me, for a stated period, to execute the laws of the United States; to superintend their foreign and their confederate relations; to manage their revenue; to command their forces; and by communications to the Legislature to watch over and to promote their interest generally. And the principles of action by which I shall endeavor to accomplish this circle of duties, it is now proper for me briefly to explain.

In administering the laws of Congress, I shall keep steadily in view the limitations as well as the extent of the executive power, trusting thereby to discharge the functions of my office, without transcending its authority. With foreign nations it will be my study to preserve peace, and to cultivate friendship, on fair and honorable terms; and in the adjustment of any differences that may exist or arise, to exhibit the forbearance becoming a powerful nation, rather than the sensibility of a gallant people.

In such measures as I may be called on to pursue, in regard to the rights of the separate states, I hope to be animated by a proper respect for those sovereign members of the Union; taking care not to confound the power they have reserved to themselves, with those they have granted to the confederacy.

The management of the public revenue—that searching operation in all governments—is among the most delicate and most important trusts in ours; and it will of course, demand no inconsiderable share of my official solicitude. Under every aspect in which it can be considered, it would appear that advantage must result from the observance of a strict and faithful economy. This I shall aim at the more anxiously, both because it will facilitate the extinguishment of the

national debt—the unnecessary duration of which is incompatible with real independence—and because it will counteract that tendency to public and private profligacy which a profuse expenditure of money by the Government, is but too apt to engender. Powerful auxiliaries to the attainment of this desirable end, are to be found in the regulations provided by the wisdom of Congress, for the specific appropriation of public money, and the prompt accountability of public officers.

With regard to a proper selection of the subjects of impost, with a view to revenue, it would seem to me that the spirit of equity, caution, and compromise, in which the constitution was formed, requires that the great interest of agriculture, commerce, and manufactures, should be equally favored: and that perhaps, the only exception to this rule should consist in the peculiar encouragement of any products of either of them that may be found essential to our national independence.

Internal improvement, and the diffusion of knowledge, so far as they can be promoted by constitutional acts of the Federal Government, are of high importance.

Considering standing armies as dangerous to free governments, in time of peace, I shall not seek to enlarge our present establishment, nor disregard that salutary lesson of political experience which teaches that the military should be held subordinate to the civil power. The gradual increase of our Navy, whose flag has displayed, in distant climes, our skill in navigation, and our fame in arms; the preservation of our forts, arsenals and dock-yards; and the introduction of progressive improvements in the discipline and science of both branches of our military service, are so plainly prescribed by prudence, that I should be excused for omitting their mention, sooner than for enlarging on their importance. But the bulwark of our defence is the national militia, which in the present state of our intelligence and population, must render us invincible. As long as our government is administered for the good of the people, and is regulated by their will; as long as it secures to us the rights of person and property, liberty of conscience, and of the press, it will be worth defending; and so long as it is worth defending, a patriotic militia will cover it with an impenetrable ægis. Partial injuries and occasional mortifications we may be subject to, but a million of armed freemen possessed of the means of war, can never be conquered by a foreign foe. To any just system

therefore, calculated to strengthen this natural safe-guard of the country, I shall cheerfully lend all the aid in my power.

It will be my sincere and constant desire, to observe towards the Indian tribes within our limits, a just and liberal policy; and to give that humane and considerate attention to their rights and their wants, which are consistent with the habits of our government, and the feelings of our people.

The recent demonstration of public sentiment inscribes on the list of executive duties, in characters not to be overlooked, the task of REFORM; which will require, particularly, the correction of those abuses that have brought the patronage of the Federal Government into conflict with the freedom of elections, and the counteraction of those causes which have disturbed the rightful course of appointments, and have placed, or continued power in unfaithful or incompetent hands.

In the performance of a task thus generally delineated, I shall endeavor to select men whose diligence and talents will ensure, in their respective stations, faithful and able co-operation—depending, for the advance of the public service, more on the integrity and zeal of the public officers, than on their numbers.

A diffidence, perhaps too just, in my own qualifications, will teach me to look with reverence to the examples of public virtue left by my illustrious predecessors, and with veneration to the lights that flow from the mind that founded, and the mind that reformed our system.—The same diffidence induces me to hope for instruction and aid from the co-ordinate branches of the government, and for the indulgence and support of my fellow citizens generally. And a firm reliance on the goodness of that power, whose providence mercifully protected our national infancy, and has since upheld our liberties in various vicissitudes, encourages me to offer up my ardent supplications that he will continue to make our beloved country the object of his divine care and gracious benediction.

USEFUL DISCOVERY.

The Franklin Repository makes mention of a discovery lately made by Mr. John Cooper of that county, in the art of bleaching. The process is extremely rapid, and the ingredients which compose the bleaching substance very cheap. In the course of a few hours, flax, hemp, tow and cotton cloth, are whitened without the least damage to the strength or texture. It will also make white paper from rags of any color, and bids fair to be extremely useful in this particular.



## LETTERS FROM THE WEST.

Judge Hall in these (his) letters, thus describes the passage of emigrants to our back country.

"Each raft (on the Ohio) was eighty or ninety feet long, with a small house on it, and on each was a stack of hay, round which several horses and cows were feeding, while ploughs, wagons pigs, children, and poultry, carelessly distributed, gave to the whole more the appearance of a permanent residence than of a caravan of adventurers seeking a home. A respectable looking old lady with "spectacles on nose," was seated on a chair at the door of one of the cabins, employed in knitting; another female was at the wash-tub; the men were chewing their tobacco, and the various family vocations seemed to go on like clock-work. In this manner these people bring their own provisions, their raft floats with the stream, and honest Jonathan, surrounded with his scolding, grunting, squalling and neighing dependants, floats to the point proposed without leaving his own fire side."

"Passage over the falls of the Ohio.—"The business of preparation creates a sense of impending danger: the pilot stationed on the deck, assumes command; a firm and skilful helmsman guides the boat; the oars strongly manned, are vigorously plied to give the vessel a momentum greater than that of the current, without which the helm would be inefficient. The utmost silence prevails among the crew; but the ear is stunned with the sound of rushing waters; and the sight of waves dashing and foaming and whirling among the rocks and eddies below is grand and fearful. The boat advances with inconceivable rapidity to the head of the channel, takes the chute and seems no longer manageable among the angry currents, whose foam dashes upon her deck; but in a few moments, she emerges from their power and rides again in serene waters."

An improvement is announced in the manufacture of hats, which has long remained stationary. This is the stiffest part of the costume of our English ancestors, and may well be improved. A New York paper says.—

We have this morning been shown one of Wilson's five dollar hats of the Toledo shape, which is really beautiful. It is remarkably light weighing only six ounces, possesses a fine lusture, is made of good materials, and its figure besides being fashionable, is what is of more consequence extremely convenient to the wearer. This we believe includes all that is wanted in a hat, that is afforded for five dollars.

## COMMUNICATION.

MY OLD POPULAR TABLE,  
March, 12, 1829.

Messrs. WARD & BISHOP,—Should you think it admissible, you can publish the following strictures on the prize tale of "Carolan," which appeared in your paper of the 14th ultmo. and which, I expected before this, would have been noticed. Enough I have not the vanity to suppose myself gifted with any peculiar powers of criticism, or even able to cope with that celebrated author, whose name need only be mentioned to ensure the meed of praise on his peculiar talent for tale-writing; yet I flatter myself, that something may be said with respect to the merit of "the Competitors." I am likewise well aware, in a district of country, where an author is so well known, and so much admired as "Carolan," that he, who nibs his pen for criticism, must be very careful, lest he forever blast his own reputation—as well might a man speak lightly of the talents of Sir Walter.

The tale is simply this:—Miss Marianne, daughter of Mr. Belmour, is a woman of super-human qualities, like nothing in all God's creation but an angel; in whose wake, of course, men of exalted worth followed. Among these was Delwin, handsome "amiable and agreeable in his manners" and from him no woman of tenderness could "withhold her smiles."—With his life and character no one was acquainted. Marianne was "his polar star, the centre of attraction," around which he continued to move, until on the morning of "May-day" by some unknown increase of projectal force, he was cast beyond the power of attraction, and we find him, some years after, "launched into eternity" by a rope. On the very day he disappeared, a party was formed at the residence of Miss Belmour's father, near a Bay, who were to be favored "with a gala on the water," and Delwin was expected to accompany the daughter. In the mean while, Morton, who in possession of every amiable quality, had just returned from the seclusion of College with his brow encircled with laurels,—with a heart so susceptible as to be enamoured with the first sight of Marianne, "had with early dawn sauntered out with Milton in hand," to contemplate the scenery of nature. He had ascended "the rock, that overhung the beach," when "the yacht neared"—"a whiff of wind"—"the boat tilted"—Miss Belmour "fell overboard"—Morton made a fish-hawk plunge into the waters, and "rescued her from a watery grave." Her liveliest gratitude was excited, and Morton succeeded to the place

of Delwin; of whose fate she had many conjectures; one of which was, that "he had crossed the foaming billow," but poor unfortunate soul, "the vessel in which he sailed, had foundered by the way," and he had become the prey of "ravenous fishes," or his "stiffened corse," "bleached on the sea-beaten shore"!!! At length Miss Belmour repaid Morton's attention with the fair form he had saved, and the "twain became one flesh." "But one circumstance" says the author, "has transpired since their union to interrupt their bliss;" the unfortunate end of Delwin, who died a Pirate!!

I cannot say, that the plot manifests the workings of a powerful imagination; and if it did, I would not charge "Carolan" with the heinous crime (now-a-days) of *originality*, and in order, that your readers may not, if my memory does not fail me, "the Competitors" bears the striking features of a well-written tale, "the Ruse" from the pen of Mr. N. P. Willis, which was some months since published in your paper. Philip Blondel will represent the character of Morton; Skefton of Delwin; Marianne Belmour, of Alice Blair; and the incidents are too near akin to admit of a doubt—the party—the sailing on the waters—the lady being tossed overboard—and the circumstances of the marriage. I have been thus particular in giving you the plot, and its resemblance to that of "the Ruse," that "Carolan" may appear a plagiarist, and may not suffer under the imputation of being an original writer.

Carolan follows in the train of the love-sick writers of the day, who extol woman as "the standard of perfection" in created beings. These flatterers may write, and the vain may read; but it must be disgusting to every lady of good sense, to be compared with the angels of God, who compose the band of heaven's choristers, arrayed in spotless purity; having never even thought of deviating from the path of virtue. It is sheer folly. Woman is woman, and I mean to say nothing in disparagement of the fair sex, when I say it. Forbid it. I admire them, tho' perhaps, not so passionately as Carolan, and would be as far as he, from robbing them of the very least of their good qualities, for man would be disconsolate and wretched, without their cheering, hope-inspiring smiles.

In the style of "Carolan," I can see nothing to admire. It is too florid, without energy, and with no pretensions to depth of thought. And, to be plain, it appears as if the author had spent much of his life, in collecting and storing up a quantity of pretty phrases, all of which he is care-

ful to retail out in his productions. In fine, Carolan's prize tale, betrays no less the bent of his mind, and the want of energy and elegance in style, than its plot does the weakness of his imagination.

It is with pleasure however, I do assure Carolan, that I have it in my power to give him a very complimentary remark of a young lady of my acquaintance, which doubtless will be of more importance, in his estimation than all I could say. The Ladies will be courteous to such fond admirers as Carolan, and I am firm in the opinion, that the lady was not flattering, when she said, his prize tale was "*a silver nothing, with a whistle on the end o't.*"

STYLUS.

#### SILK.

We are requested to state, that the members of the Hamilton County Agricultural Society, can be supplied with the eggs of the silk worm by application to Daniel Gano Esq. Corresponding Secretary. Persons not members of said society, can obtain a supply of eggs by joining it, or by paying to the Treasurer, J. C. Avery, the sum of one dollar.

Those individuals wishing to engage in the culture of silk, can be supplied with copies of the circular published by the society on this subject, upon application to the corresponding Secretary, or at the office of the Western Tiller, corner of Main and Columbus streets. The President of the society, Judge Short of North Bend, has a large stock of fine white mulberry trees fit for transplanting, to whom application may be made by those desirous of procuring a supply.

The result of all the numerous experiments made in this neighborhood, within the last season in regard to the production of silk is, that the climate and soil are highly congenial to the perfection of the worm, and the growth of the mulberry tree. That the business will be profitable to those who may be induced to engage regularly and extensively in this branch of domestic manufactures, is now put beyond doubt. We trust that the Miami country will not be last to avail itself of the advantages resulting from the extensive culture of this important article.

Cincinnati Chronicle.

#### ANIMAL ELECTRICITY.

Method of receiving the electrical shock from a cat:—Place the left hand under the throat, with the middle finger and the thumb slightly pressing the bones of the animal's shoulder, then gently passing the right hand along the back, sensible e-

lectrical shocks will be felt in the left hand. Very distinct charges may be obtained by touching the tips of the ear after applying friction to the back of a cat. But it is requisite that a good understanding should exist between the experimenter and *apparatus*, lest shocks should be elicited more electric than are to be wished for.

A work of very great value has recently been published by Mr. Peter Force of Washington, D. C. under the title of the National Calendar.—It affords a comprehensive view of almost all our foreign and domestic relations, the names of all the officers of the General Government, their Salaries, and the nature and duration of their services, their places of residence and their birth, &c. and is replete with statistical and other information of the most important and interesting character.—It also furnishes a complete list of all the Senators and members of Congress from 1789 to 1827, with the periods of their election and the expiration of their terms of service, &c.

To all who desire a familiar acquaintance with the internal and external affairs of our Government, and in our country, it behoves every man to be well informed upon both these subjects, this volume is valuable.

#### INSURRECTION IN LOUISIANA.

The Norfolk Beacon of Monday says:—"We learn from Captain Riley, who came passenger in the brig Hope's Delight from New Orleans, Feb. 11, that information had reached the city, that an insurrection had broken out up the river, (above New Orleans) a few days previous to his leaving there, and that several thousand Negroes were engaged in the Revolt. The Governor gave orders on the night of 10th, that the military should be in readiness to march at a moment's warning."

#### PROTECTION FROM DROWNING.

Every vessel in the habit of taking out passengers ought to be provided with a considerable quantity of corks similar to those used by boys when learning to swim. Three pounds of cork to each person, would be amply sufficient. They need not be divided into two parcels with a connecting rope, but all strung together, with one rope passing through them, which rope should hang from each end, one or two feet. Cork may be purchased for about £50 a ton, or about 5d. per pound. One hundred such floats would therefore cost £10. A few cork jackets should be kept on board steam-

boats, to be used in cases of emergency by the crews, for the rescue of passengers. Jackets for this purpose, ought, however, to contain more cork than those generally used: we should recommend those containing from five to six pounds of cork.

#### CONGRESS.

March, 2nd.

In the Senate, on Saturday, Mr. McKinley presented a Protest from the Legislature of Alabama against the Tariff. Six thousand copies of the map representing the country through which the proposed canal across the Peninsula of Florida, connecting the Atlantic with the Gulf of Mexico, were ordered to be published.

March, 3d.

In the Senate—a message was received from the House of Representatives, stating that the House had passed a resolution for the appointment of a Committee to wait on the President of the United States, and inform him that they had completed their business, and that if he had no further communication to make, the two Houses were ready to close the session, by an adjournment; and asking the concurrence of the Senate which resolution was concurred in, and Mr. Smith, of Md. appointed on the part of the Senate.

Mr. Smith, of Md. from the Joint Committee appointed to wait on the President, and inform him that the two Houses having completed their business, were ready to close the session by adjournment, unless he had further communications to make, reported that they had performed the duty assigned them; and that the President, on saying that he had no further communication to make to the present Congress, had requested them to present to the members of the two Houses, his best respects and his wishes for their restoration to their families in health and happiness.

The Senate then adjourned sine die.

In the House of Representatives, it was resolved, that the thanks of the House be presented to the Hon. Andrew Stevenson, for the able, impartial and dignified manner in which he had presided over the deliberations and performed the duties of the chair.

The Speaker replied to the vote of thanks in an appropriate manner, and adjourned the House sine die.

#### PAPERS.

A new daily paper has just commenced in Cincinnati, by Messrs. Thomas & Farnsworth, called the Commercial Daily Advertiser. Two daily, three tri-weekly, and five weekly papers, are now published in that city.



**OXFORD, MARCH 14, 1829.**

**"PRODESSE QUAM CONSPICI."**

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A Prize Essay will be published in our next.

"The Weather," and Strictures on "The Competitors," are published to-day.

Our Correspondents are invited to continue their favors. We should be pleased with an accession of a few pithy, prose contributors.

An Exhibition of the ERODELPHIAN SOCIETY, will take place in the College Chapel, on Monday the 23d inst., commencing at half past 6 o'clock, P. M. to which the public is respectfully requested to attend.

Committee of arrangement,

RALPH P. LOWE,  
WILLIAM H. WARD.

March 14th, 1829.

THE UNION LITERARY SOCIETY, of Miami University, will have an Exhibition on the evening of Tuesday, the 24th inst. in the College Chapel, when several Addresses will be delivered by members of the association. The general attendance of the friends of the institution is respectfully solicited.

ALEXR. MINTVRE,  
JOHN S. PATTERSON,  
Committees of Arrangement.

March 13, 1829.

A young fellow was lately robbed in the vicinity of Philadelphia. The robber first knocked him down with his stick, and then came near putting a stop to his existence with a +. Several cases happened in that CT lately, and it is proposed to add a § to the criminal code on their account.

**SMOKE CAP.**

The Eastport Sentinel recommends to the several fire societies in that town the purchase of several smoke caps. This article will enable a person to enter and clear rooms when filled with dense smoke. It is made of leather, shape of a mask, to be fitted to the head, with glass eyes, and a nose or trunk of eight or ten inches. This trunk is filled with a wet sponge through which the smoke cannot pass, and thus affording sufficient pure air to sustain life, for any length of time.

**A RICH MENDICANT.**

Agentleman seeing a miserable looking beggar sitting on a step, tying his ragged cloths together, and commiserating his situation, gave him some money, at the same time telling him he was sorry to see him so poor. "Poor!" cried the fellow,

effecting a look of surprise, 'don't you see I am collecting my rents?'

A correspondent of the Pittsburg Gazette says, that twenty-two steam-boats have been built at that city and its vicinity, within twelve months. Their aggregate tonnage is 4570 tons, which at the usual expense of 60 dollars per ton makes an aggregate expenditure of 275,000 dollars. These boats are said to be substantially built, and some of them finished with elegance.

**BUST OF EMMET.**

Soon after the sudden and lamented death of Thos Aldis Emmet, the gentlemen of the Bar resolved to place a bust, with an appropriate inscription, in the Court Room in which he expired. An order was accordingly sent to Giovaunozza, an eminent artist in Italy, together with a cast, by Browere. The order has been executed, and we have this morning had the pleasure of looking at the bust, and the entablature bearing the inscription. The bust is as fine a likeness as ever was chiseled. It is to stand upon a pedestal, in a niche, resting upon a cornice. Beneath the cornice, is the following inscription, upon a tablet, in letters of burnished brass:

**THOMAS ADDIS EMMET**

Viro

Doctrina, Juris Scientia, Eloquentia

Prostantissimo

Inter hæc subsellia et officii munera

Subita morte correpto

Socii forenses posuerunt:

The tablet is placed like a panel, within a frame-work of marble, and the effect we think will be decidedly good, when it is put up altho' it does not correspond with the order, and it is feared will be too large for the room. The whole is beautifully wrought in the finest Italian marble.  
N. Y. Com. Adv.

**BURNING OF FACTORIES.**

On this subject the Mass. Journal has the following: "We have been extremely unwilling to admit the idea that incendiaries employed by foreign jealousy, were creeping over the face of the country and setting fire to our flourishing factories; but we cannot but be struck with the frequency of disasters to these establishments by fire.

A fire occurred at Savannah on the 17th inst. which destroyed almost forty houses.

The ladies of Ellinburg have turned their attention to Phrenology, and now examine the heads of servants before employing them. One took a survey of the bumps on 13 heads, before she found one having the proper organs. We should like to know what developments the skull of this examiner would present.  
Ciu. Chronicle.

Rhode Island, that miniature state, has no Constitution. Still she requires freehold suffrage in both branches of her Legislature; and goes farther in her feudal notions than any state in the union: giving the right of voting to the eldest sons of freeholders, though they may be the most worthless vagabonds, while the most respectable sons of men who cannot give them this hereditary distinction, are excluded from all participation in the government.  
Boston Statesman.

**SUMMARY.**

The Convention Bill passed the Senate of Virginia on the 9th inst. The plan of Senatorial districts has been adopted. These districts are 24 in num-

ber; and each district is to send four delegates to the Convention. The delegates are to be elected by freeholders, in May; and the Convention to meet on first Monday in October.

Mr. Anthony Hunn, who intends to publish the Medical Friend of the people, in Mercer County, Kentucky, informs us that the "elegant quinine" owes most, if not all, its efficacy to ratsbane.

The filtration of oil through charcoal is recommended as a means of producing a flame as bright as gas.

Mr. Benjamin Rugeley, of Stouenville, Ohio, proposes to publish a plan for a universal language: price one dollar.

In a letter to the editor of the American Farmer, Richard Davis, Esq. of Bedford county, Va. says: "This fall was drawn from my garden, a parsnip measuring four feet four inches long."

The American Consulship at Liverpool is the most lucrative office in the gift of the government, the income being nearly equal to that of the President of the United States.

On Wednesday last, a sleigh was brought out at Providence, (R.I.) by the Commercial Coach company line, built in the style of the car of Neptune, and drawn by a team of six beautiful horses. The proprietors invited a number of their friends to take a ride around the adjacent country to try the car. The company consisted of fifty gentlemen all of whom were amply accommodated.

A Lemon of uncommon size was raised on Mr. S. M. Cutchon's plantation at New Orleans. It measured fourteen inches in circumference.

Patience Cheerly, who "understands household affairs, including the dairy and kitchen," advertises in a Georgia paper for a husband.

Receipts of the American tract society, during the month ending January 13th, \$4,321 95; viz:—Donations, \$2,249 52; for tracts sold, \$2,072 43.

It has been estimated by a stenographer of the British House of Commons, that a rapid speaker utters from 7000 to 7500 words per hour—being about two words for each second of time. Tongues capable of such fluency, must be furnished with nerves exceeding strong and spungy.

A barn of 70 feet in length and 35 in width, owned by Col. Daniel Marriek, was moved a mile and a half in West Springfield Mass. recently, by Capt. Benj. Ashler, and a number of citizens. It was put upon wheels made for the purpose, and 68 yoke of oxen attached to it.

A man by the name of Nelms, has been convicted, in Tennessee, of kidnapping a negro. He is sentenced to be hanged on the first Monday in April.

Messrs. Barent and Hook, have proposed to light the city of Pittsburg with gas. Bituminous coal from which the gas is extracted, is abundant in the neighborhood, while lamp oil is dear.

The superiority of broad wheels over the narrow ones seems to be chiefly in one particular, on which indeed many advantages are founded—they do not destroy the roads.

The New York Albion of Saturday says, it is in vain any longer to deny, that a spirit of treason and an incipient revolution is actually abroad in the Canadas.

The edition of Webster's Dictionary was 2000 copies for this country, and 500 copies intended for Europe. The patronage has been so great on this side of the Atlantic that nearly all the 2500 copies are taken up, and none remain for the English market. 2500 copies at \$20, the subscription price, amount to 50,000 dollars.

A Georgia paper says, "the time is not far distant, when the hogheads of sugar in this market will out-number the bales of cotton, and be at twice their value." A short time since 55 hogheads and barrels of sugar were offered for sale in Savannah.

## SELECTED POETRY.

## A HINT TO THE LADIES.

SCENE.—A fair young lady surveying herself in the glass attended by her maid Betty.

LADY.

Slim waists are all the fashion now,  
And they have much of grace I vow,  
But Betty, 'tis not tight, you see  
The corset slips—I breath too free;  
A little tighter—tighter—tighter,  
Ah now 'twill do, I now shall spite her:  
I mean Mamma who's so religious,  
She says tight lacing is prodigious;  
I wonder if she is so silly  
To think that I'll be behind Camilla;  
No, no, I guess at church to-day  
That belle shall yield to Ellen Gray,  
And many a heart this waist shall win,  
Therefore tight lacing is no sin;  
The use of corsets none can doubt,  
For I feel better than without.

LUNGS.

Ah lady, how can you thus trifle,  
While us your own fair hands do stifle;  
We are bound down, though you well know,  
The tide of life doth from us flow;  
Indeed, fair maid, you play with death,  
When you thus intercept your breath;  
The very germ of life we give,  
You strive to stop it, yet would live;  
How inconsistent! Can the vein  
Flow on when bandages constrain?  
Alas, the demon fashion slays  
More than the sword in modern days;  
What thousands by tight lacing fall,  
Bearing disease from the midnight ball;  
Why on the mortal bills do we  
Consumption mark'd so often see;  
Why in New-York does death each day,  
So much of youth and beauty slay?  
Believe me, lady, 'tis the same,  
Call it by whatsoever name.

HEART.

Oh lady, when your slender waist  
With cords and whalebone you have laced,  
Little you thought when full of glee,  
What misery you gave to me;  
Think you I can perform my duty,  
And paint the cheek of youth and beauty,  
With healthy glow, when I'm compressed  
To half my compass in the breast;  
Bind up the ox, and can he go  
As cheerful to his task? ah no.  
I am the seat of love, but I  
Feel nothing but the bitter sigh;  
I cannot love, 'e'en if I would,  
Choak'd and surcharged with my own blood;  
With fits of passion, palpitation—  
My life is nought but aggravation;  
And when I'm sick my neighbours all  
Are with me sick, and with me fall;  
O think, fair lady, what disease  
Your art may cause, though made to please.

LADY.

Ye are dissatisfied, and why?  
Because I wish to please the eye,  
Poor envious fools! How woul'st thou heart  
A lover gain devoid of art;  
If to the men are not displayed  
My charms, thou'dst die a poor old maid;  
The eye's the umpire—say no more—  
A husband soon shall grace thy store.

HEAD.

Alas, fair maid, the lungs and heart,  
Have prov'd the error of your art;  
The eye, is but a flatterer,  
That yet will cost thee many a tear;  
And were it not for others' eyes,  
Fashion would seldom gain a prize;  
What if a man, thy arts should please,  
And gaining him bring on disease;

Consumption is no friend to charms,  
And death would snatch thee from his arms;  
You are indeed deceived—you laugh,  
Old birds are never caught with chaff;  
The fopling, you may catch by dint,  
But what's a head with nothing in't?  
Whether in feature, form, or stature,  
Men love to see the hand of nature.  
Your sex appear, throughout all nations,  
To think men pleased with art's creations;  
But let me tell you men refined,—  
Men of true majesty of mind,  
Are pleased with nature's beauty ever,  
With artificial beauty never;  
Therefore reform,—your corsets burn,  
And nature's charms will all return;  
The heart will paint your cheek above,  
With healthy glow and charms of love;  
Nature presides o'er every grace—  
Health o'er each feature of your face;  
And when you mix in Hymen's train,  
Health and long life will be your gain,  
No man desires to change his life  
To wed with a consumptive wife.

## HOME IS WHERE THE HEART IS.

'Tis Home where'er the heart is,  
Where'er its loved ones dwell,  
In cities or in cottages,  
Thronged haunts or mossy dell;  
The heart's a rover ever,  
And thus on wave and wild  
The maiden with her lover walks,  
The mother with her child.

'Tis bright where'er the heart is;  
Its fairy spells can bring  
Fresh fountains to the wilderness,  
And to the desert—spring.  
There are green isles in each ocean,  
O'er which affection glides;  
And a haven on each sunny shore  
Where Love's the star that guides.

'Tis free where'er the heart is;  
No chains, nor dungeon dim,  
May check the mind's aspirations,  
The spirit's pealing hymn!  
The heart gives life its beauty,  
Its glory and its power,—  
'Tis sunlight to its rippling stream,  
And soft dew to its flower.

Mr. Thomas Mitchell, a quid-nunc in Tennessee, writes a letter to the editor of the Nashville Banner, wherein he sets forth that he can make fire from ice, and that he has actually lit a gentleman's pipe with fire thus procured. He speaks of the method by which he has done this thing: "Provide a piece of ice clear and transparent, an inch thick and three inches in diameter. Shape the edges so as to leave the sides convex, and as near as possible to resemble a double convex burning lens. Then polish the ice by rubbing it between the palms of your hands until you produce a smooth and regular surface; and it will readily draw a focus from the sun and ignite any matter that is moderately combustible."

The above plan will no doubt succeed, but a better way, if you should happen to be out of the article, at this season is to send to your neighbour's for a shovel full.

## BUTTER!

The subscriber will pay cash for butter through the spring and summer. He wishes the butter brought in not salted, and immediately after it is churned.

C. W. H. TEMPLE.

March 14, 1829.

## RAGS!!

The highest price will be given for clean linen and cotton Rags, at the Book-bindery in Oxford.

OXFORD PRODUCE MARKET.  
(CORRECTED WEEKLY.)

Apples,	37 a 50	Hay,	\$5 50
Butter,	9 a 10	Lard,	4 a 0
Beef,	2 a 2 1-2	Meal,	22 a 25
Beeswax,	23 a 25	Oats,	12 a 14
Corn,	18 a 20	Potatoes, Irish	20 a 25
Cider,	2, 50	do, sweet	
Chickens,	75 a 87	Pork,	2 a 2 1-2
Cheese,	5 a 8	Rags,	3 a 4
Feathers,	23 a 25	Tallow,	6 a 7
Flaxseed,	40 a 43	Turnips,	12 a 15
Flax,	6 a 8	Wheat,	100
Flour,	2, 50 a 2 75	Whiskey,	18 a 19
Flour, buckwheat	175 a 200	Wood,	62 a 75

In Cincinnati on the 28th ult. Flour was worth \$6,50 a \$7,00 bbl.—Whiskey 20 a 21, brisk—Salt, 50 cents.

## TAILORING.

The subscriber, at the commencement of 1829, would return thanks to the citizens of Oxford and the adjacent country, for their patronage for three years past. From his experience and attention, he hopes to merit their continuance for time to come. He intends to keep some cloths and vestings, and all kinds of trimmings, to accommodate his customers; and those who purchase their cloths in this place would do well to call at his shop before they purchase. He also wishes all those that have unsettled accounts, to call upon him for a settlement immediately.

JOSEPH WOODRUFF.

Jan. 2, 1829.

## BOOKS.

WARD &amp; BISHOP,

Have for sale, Worcester's geography and atlas, French grammar, Flint's Geography, & History of the Western Country, Smart's Cicero, Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary, Latin and Greek Grammars, Francis Berrian and Arthur Clenning by the same author; Don Quixote in English and French; Rascals, Nott on intemperance, Walker's Dictionary, Blair's Rhetoric, Pike's Arithmetic, Bonnycastle's Algebra, the Hunter, Webster and Ruter's Spelling books,—12mo Bibles; Almanacs, &c. &c.

Also the following second hand books. Playfair's Euclid, Clark's Homer, Schrevelii's Lexicon, Ovid Delphini, Virgil do, Salust do, Græca Minora, Greek Testament, do Grammar, Lacroix's Algebra, Bonnycastle's do, Geographical Sketches, President's Tour, Columbian Orator, Tales of my Landlord, Jackson's Book Keeping, Flint's Surveying, Murray's Grammar and Worcester's Abridgment of Geography.

Account and memorandum books—letter and writing paper—crayon, lead and slate pencils, ink powder &c. &c.

## CAUTION!

THIS is to forewarn all persons from trading for a Note given by the undersigned, to Andrew Nickoll of Virginia, in September, 1824, for the sum of thirty-five dollars, with several credits on the same, as the whole of said note, has been paid by me.

ARCHIBALD DOUGLASS.

Feb. 17, 1829.

## BOOK BINDING.

The subscribers have commenced the above business, at their Printing Office, in the yellow frame house on Main Street, formerly occupied by Mr. Woodruff as a Tailor shop. Where binding will be executed in any style required. Blank Books of every description, furnished to order.

WARD &amp; BISHOP.

Oxford, Dec. 20.